(1948) Department.

Press SERIES.

P-12/C

G.O. No. 2210

Dated 8.9.1948

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public (Services) Department.

G.O.No.2210, d/8th September 1948.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION - Annual Report 1947-48 - Recorded

Read the following papers:-

Letter from Sri C. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTY, Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, to the Chief Secretaryto Government, Public (Services) Department, dated 5-7-1948 - No.3445-A/48-1.

(MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION - ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1947-48).

With reference to rule 18 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, I am directed to forward the Commission's Report for the year 1947-48. Copies of the appendices to which reference has been made in the report, are not being forwarded. They will be forwarded if required.

Enclosure.

REPORT FOR 1947-48.

I. Personnel.

Sir Sidney Burn, Chairman, proceeded on leave from 3rd January 1948 preparatory to retirement and Sri Dewan Bahadur T.N. Narayanaswami Pillai, The Commission's Senior Member, succeeded him as Chairman from that date. In the resulting vacancy, Sri Rao Bahadur P.K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, who had been temporary additional Member since 24th June 1947, was appointed as permanent member from 3rd January 1948.

Khan Bahadur Mir Amiruddin Sahib Bahadur, retired District Judge was appointed as Member for one year from 1st April 1947 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Khan Bahadur J. Hussain Sahib Bahadur. When his term expired, Sri Rao Sahib P.V. Narasimha Raju was appointed as Member and he assumed charge on 14th April 1948.

II. Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.

1	Fees from candidates who appeared for the competitive examinations (oral and written) conducted by the Commission.	....	81,807	0 0
2.	Fees from candidates who appeared for the Special Tests and Departmental Tests conducted by the Commission.	....	1,08,778	0 0
		Total:	1,90,585	0 0

Expenditure.

1	Pay of officers.	1,26,268	5 0
2	Pay of establishments	60,249	12 0
3	Travelling allowance and other compensatory allcs.	662,790	7 0
4	Dearness allowance	27,434	4 0
5	Advertisement charges	17,175	6 0
6	Remuneration to examiners	33,027	10 0
7	Other contingencies including Service Postage Stamps and expenditure connected with examinations.	32,624	8 0
		3,59,570	4 0

III. Volume of correspondence.

The Commission dealt with 80,054 references during the year against 83,934 references during the preceding year.

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IV. WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMISSION.

Special Tests.

The Special Tests were held twice in the year - in June 1947 and in December 1947 - and were conducted at 27 centres in June 1947 and at 28 centres in December 1947. Trivandrum was included as an additional centre with effect from the examinations held in December 1947. There were 6,561 candidates in June 1947 and 6,753 candidates in December 1947, as against 5,831 candidates and 5,584 candidates respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

An analysis of the results in these tests is given in Appendix A*.

Departmental Tests.

The Departmental Tests were also held twice in the year - In June 1947 and December 1947 - at 25 centres. There were 1,216 candidates in June 1947 and 1,247 candidates in December 1947, against 1,064 candidates and 966 candidates respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

An analysis of the results in these tests is given in Appendix A-2*.

Half Yearly Examinations in Law and Languages for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers etc.

These examinations were also held twice - once in July 1947 and then in January 1948. The tests by which the examinations were conducted, the number of candidates in each of these tests and an analysis of the results are given in Appendix - A-3*.

Competitive Examinations.

Clerks, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and in the Central Branches of the Secretariat Service.

For direct recruitment of clerks, etc., to these services, a common competitive examination was held in October 1947 for which the number of applicants and the number admitted to the examination were 3,956 and 2,986, respectively. On the results of the examination, 1,778 candidates were selected for appointment and clerks, etc, during 1948. Of these 1,699 were selected for the Madras Ministerial Service, 66 for the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and 3 for the Madras Secretariat Service (lower division clerks) in the Central Branches) One thousand three hundred and eighty candidates selected in previous years who had yet not been appointed were brought to the new lists prepared for 1948.

An analysis of the results of the examination with reference to the educational qualification of the candidates is given in Appendix A-4*. The percentage of the number selected to the number examined were 71.1 per cent of graduates, 68.3 per cent of Intermediates and 61.2 per cent of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders.

The following statement shows the numbers of candidates selected from each community and the percentages which these numb the total number selected:-

Name of community	Number selected	Percentage of the total number selected
Brahmins	540	30.4
Non-Brahmins (Hindu)	718	40.4
Backward (Hindu)	250	14.1
Muslims	118	6.6
Christians	137	7.7
Harijans	15	0.8

nities. Candidates of the Brahman community were therefore selected in advance of their turns.

Typists and Steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service.

The recruitment of candidates for the posts of typists and steno-typists in these services was as usual made on the results of a common competitive examination which was the same as a portion of that for clerks, etc., referred to in the preceding paragraph. Applicants for the posts of typists and Steno-typists who possessed the educational qualification prescribed for appointment as clerks were given the option of appearing either for the single Paper in English Composition, or for all the four papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for English Composition only and obtained qualifying marks (45/150) were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists only. Those who appeared for all the four papers and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-tupists and were declared eligible for transfer or promotion to other posts in the abovementioned services on the satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

The number of candidates who obtained qualifying marks (45/150) for selection for appointment as typists and steno-typists was far less than the number required for such appointment. In view of the paucity of candidates for these classes of appointments, the Government, at the instance of the Commission, reduced the minimum qualifying marks prescribed for this recruitment to 25 and this enabled the selection of an additional number of 113 candidates who possessed the required technical qualification in typewriting. Even then, the number selected fell short of the total number of required by 61 as shown below:-

No.of applicants.	Number selected				
	Madras Ministerial Service.	Madras Judicial Ministerial Services.	Madras Secretariat Service	Total	Deficiency.
329	234	5	51	294	61

6 Of the candidates selected for the Madras Ministerial Service two were women.

POSTS OF CLERKS IN THE MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE AND THE MADRAS JUDICIAL MINISTERIAL SERVICE FOR WHICH SECURITY SHOULD BE DEPOSITED.

Three candidates applied for admission to the competitive examination. One secured qualifying marks and he was selected. The total number of candidates required was 32 and there was practically no competition for this class of post.

POSTS OF WOMEN CLERKS, ETC., IN THE MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE FOR APPOINTMENT IN OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS SOLELY MANAGED BY OR INTENDED FOR WOMEN.

Nine candidates applied for appointment to posts of clerk etc., in offices and institutions solely managed by or intended for women. All but one appeared for the examination, three secured qualifying marks and were selected. The total number required was 32 and this demand could not be met owing to paucity of candidates for this class of posts also.

*Not printed.

UPPER DIVISION CLERKS AND LOWER DIVISION CLERKS (OTHER THAN THOSE IN THE CENTRAL BRANCHES) OF THE MADRAS SECRETARIAT SERVICE.

As the new scheme of recruitment by competitive examination by means of a combined written and oral test had temporarily been held in abeyance, candidates for appointment to these posts were selected on the results of the same written tests as that held for the recruitment of clerks, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service.

The number of candidates admitted to the examination and the number selected on the results thereof and the communities to which the selected candidates belonged were as follows:-

	Upper Division clerks.	Lower Division lerks.
Number of candidates admitted ...	88	164
Total number selected	20	67
Number selected under each community		
Non-Brahman (Hindus)	16	49
Backward Hindus	4	11
Christians		3
Harijans		4

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TEST OF THE S.S.L.C. STANDARD.

The competitive examination for recruitment to the ministerial services referredto above was thrown open as a General Educational Test for the S.S.L.C. standard to unpassed men already in service under the Provincial Government and to unpassed local board and municipal employees and to unpassed members of the ministerial staff of the Highways Department who had been taken over from the District Board establishments and such of them as obtained the prescribed percentage of marks were declared eligible for promotion to higher posts or transfer to other services, or for confirmation or higher rates of pay (in the case of unqualified typists).

There were 599 applicants for this General Educational Test and 40 of them obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

REPORT FROM EXAMINERS.

(Extracts from the reports of the Examiners on the answer books valued by them are given in Appendix-B*)

Special Tests - June,1947:- The results were satisfactory in some of the tests and better than those on the last occasion.

In the Revenue Test and the Criminal Judical Test, the results were very unsatisfactory. The candidates appeared for the tests without adequate preparation and answered to questions without reading them carefully. Verbtaim reproductions from the books without regard to relevancy, vague and haphazard guesses and poor power of expression were some of the common faults noticed by the examiners.

In the Account Test for Public Works Department Officers and Subrodinates, most of the candidates betrayed ignorance of the fundamental principles on which the Cash Book should be maintained and the Running Account Bills and the contractor's Ledger should be prepared.

In the Account Test for Subrodinate Officers, Part I, a majority of the candidates were not conversant with the books prescribed for examination and had not a clear grasp of the rules and their implications. Most of the answers were not based on any rules.

Special Tests - December 1947: The examiners' report may be summa

as follows:-

Many of the candidates failed to read the questions carefully and to note their numbers correctly in the answer books. The answers were mere reproductions from the books without regard to relevancy. Textual questions were preferred to practical ones. The chief defects noticeable were lack of preparation, of independent thinking, of grasp of the fundamental principles underlying the rules and regulations, and of common sense.

Departmental Tests - June-July 1947: The answers were fair in most of the departmental Tests including the Second Class Language Test. In some of the tests in which the answers were not satisfactory, the candidates copied verbatim instead of giving brief answers in their own words and exhibited lack of practical knowledge. The examiners in the Special Language Test for Officers of the Education Department, Higher Standard, reported that the answers were generally poor due to inadequate preparation.

Departmental Tests - December 1947-January 1948:-The answers of the candidates were of average standard in some of the tests. In others, inadequate preparation, importing ir elevant matter into the answers, lack of proper understanding of the questions were the chief defects noticed by the examiners. In the Language Tests the answers were fair in Tamil, Telugu and Urdu but not in Malayalam and Kannada. Mistakes of grammar and spelling and inability to use apt equivalents continued to exist.

Madras Ministerial Service, etc., 1947: The position revealed by the examiners' reports may be summarized as follows:

The general level of performance of the candidates in English Composition as evidenced by the answers continued to be fair from satisfactory.

In the General Knowledge paper, though the answers were satisfactory, expression was very poor and answeres abounded in bad spelling.

In Precis-writing, the standard of attainment was poor and most of the candidates were not able to express the answers clearly.

In the Translation and Composition paper, the performan of the candidates was on the whole fair. But in the Essary-writing, part of it the answers were not satisfactory as the candidates were unable to write grammatically correct and idiomatic prose.

V. STATUTORY RULES, REGULATIONS, ETC.

(i) Promulgation and amendments: (a) Statutory rules or amendments to them are issued by the Government in 210 cases during the year. In respect of 91 of these the Commission was consulted before the rules were issued. Many of the rest were amendments of a routine nature. Excluding such routine cases, there were 88 cases inwhich the Commission was not consulted. These cases related either to posts excluded from the purview of the Commission or to matters in respect of which under section 266 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935, it was not necessary for the Commission to be consulted.

(b) In G.O.No.3437, Public (Services), dated 21st November 1947, the Government revised the allocation among the various communities of the appointments in the Public Services to which recruitment is made on a communal basis and amended the general rules relating to communal representation suitable.

(c) The concession exempting Harijans possessing Intermediate or higher educational qualification from the payment of application fees, which expired on 31st December 1947, was extended up to 31st December 1950.

(d) The Government issued in consultation with the Commission AD HOC rules in respect of the temporary staff in the College of India Medicine and the Research Department. The temporary posts of Assistat Professor, Tutors, Pandits, Physical Director, Artists, Draughtsmen in that College were brought within the Commission's purview.

(e) Compulsory retirement before completion of 25 years of qualifying service is one of the penalties prescribed in the Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules. The Government amended the rules prescribing "compulsory retirement after completion of 25 years of qualifying service" also as one of the penalties.

(ii) Relaxations:-There were 227 cases in which the Statutory Rules were relaxed by the Government under section 241 (50 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935. Of these, 41 cases related to the relaxation of the prescribed qualifications in favour of persons not in Government service.

(iii) Check against violations - Scrutiny by the Commission of appointments and promotions made by the appointing authorities. There were only two cases during the year in which appointments made otherwise than in consultation with the Commission were found by the Commission to have been in contravention of the Statutory Rules.

The irregularity in respect of one of the appointments was rectified at the instance of the Commission and the irregularity in respect of the other appointment was brought to the notice of the appointing authority for rectification.

(iv) Temporary appointments: (a) During the year under report, there were 4,113 cases (as against 6,042 cases in the previous year), in which the concurrence of the Commission was sought and given for the continuance beyond three months of temporary emergency appointments made by the appointing authorities in various departments.

In a large number of cases, the appointing authorities failed to obtain the concurrence of the Commission in sufficient time before the expiry of the three months period as required by paragraph 2 of G.O.No.4021, Public (Services), dated 9th January 1943. The attention of the appointing authorities concerned was again drawn to this fact and they were asked to observe the instructions contained in the Government order strictly.

(b) There were eleven cases (against 17 cases last year) in which the appointing authorities did not follow the directions issued by the Government that the reasons for making temporary appointments or promotions (i.e., the nature of emeggency, etc.) should be recorded in the orders making the appointments for promotion.

(v) Exclusion of posts from the Service Rules:-(a) The conditions of service in the following posts were declared by the Government under the proviso to section 241 (2) of theGovernment of India Act, 1935 to be matters not suitable for regulation by rule:-

(1) Two typists in regional languages (Tamil or Telugu) appointed under the Director of Information and Publicity

(2) The posts of Development Commissioner for the Economic Development of Rayalaseema.

(vi) Exclusion of posts from the purview of the Commission:- The following posts were excluded from the purview of the Commission during the year:-

(1) Assistant Textile Commissioner attached to the Provincial Textile Commissioner's Office, Personal Assistant to the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners and Authorized Controllers for Textile Mills.

(2) One post of lower division clerk in the Office of the Board of Revenue when filled by the appointment of a person who was recruited direct as an upper division clerk in that office and whose probation was terminated for failure to pass the Revenue Test, Paets I, II and III within the prescribed period of probatio .

(3) Court clerk of the Office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee when held by an Advocate-clerk.

(4) Posts of upper division clerks in the Finance Department when filled from among senior clerks of the Office of the Accountant General, Madras.

(vii) Appointments made under Regulation 18(b) of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1937-: In the following cases, the Commission's concurrence was sought and given under the latter part of Regulation 18(b) of the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations for the making of appointments without the ordinary statutory reference to the Commission required by section 266(3)(b) of the Government of India Act:-

(1) Assistant National Savings Officer (four cases)
(2) Assistant Secretary, Office of the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras.
(3) Area Rationg Officer.
(4) Nutrition Officer.
(5) Banking Assistant.
(6) Assistant to Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries.
(7) Regional Transport Officer and Area Rationing Officers, (two cases)
(8) Manufacturing Chemist, Quinine Factory, Naduvattam.
(9) Director of Music to the Band of His Excellency the Govr.
(10) Assistant Engineers (Highways)
(11) Chief Physical Instructor.
(12) Clerk, Madras Ministerial Service (five cases)
(13) Posts sanctioned in connexion with Nationalization of Bus Transport.
(14) Posts in the Madras Electricity Supply Corporation when t administration was taken over by the Government.
(15) ~~Government~~Assistant Chemist, Madras General Service.
(16) Assistant Director, Publicity Department.
(17) Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioner (two cases).
(18) Typist and Steno-typist in the Madras Secretariat Service
(19) Supervisors - Madras Industries Subordinate Service.
(20) Steel Officers.
(21) Assistant Secretary, Madras General Service.
(22) Tamil Reporter.
(23) Assistant Accounts Officer, Agricultural Department.
(24) Deputy Prohibition Officer.

VI. RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

(a) DIRECT RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION CONSISTING AN ORAL TEST IN THE SHAPE OF AN INTERVIEW DURING 1947-48: During the year under report the Commission selected candidates by competitive examinations comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview for direct recruitment to 25 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services (as against 23 in the previous year). The posts for which the selections were made are given in Appendix C* together with particulars regarding the number of candidates who applied, the number qualifie and examined, the number selected and the qualifications of the selected candidates. The total number of applicants examined was 1,605 (as against 562 in the previous year)

(b) The Government issued orders in March 1948 in consultation with the Commission that the new scheme of selections by means of a combined written and oral test for direct recruitment to the non-technical Provincial and Subordinate Services should be brought into force with effect from 1948-49. According to the scheme the written test precedes the oral test. The examination

*Not printed

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for the rovincial Services is of the B.A. (Hons) standard; and that for the examination for the Subordinate Services (except in the case of Fisheries Subordinate Service (Sub-Inspectors) and in the case of Harijans for appointment as Junior Co-operative Inspectors and Reserve Sub-Registrars is of the B.A. standard, The standard of examination for recruitment in the excepted cases is the Intermediate standard. The Commission has since taken steps to hold the examinations in 1948-49.

RECRUITMENT TO THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES BY TRANSFER FROM THE CORRESPONDING SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

During the year under report, the Commission dealt with 41 references relating to the Provincial Services (as against 33 cases in the previous year) and either drew up the approved lists of officers of the corresponding Subordinate Services who were qualified and suitable for appointment to the provincial services or advised on the suitability of officers nominated for such appointments.

	Number of posts advertised.	Qualified applications.
4. Inspectress of Factories, Madras Factory Service (Women's Branch)	2	7
5. Fisheries Engineer, Madras Fisheries Service	1	7
6. Assistant Engineer (Electrical) Power House Construction, P.B.Project, Madras General Service.	1	5
7. Professor of Mental Diseases, Madras and Stanley Medical Colleges and Superintendent, Govt. Mental Hospital, Madras Medical Service	1	1
8. Chief Accountant of the System Offices, Madras General Service	1	1
9. Assistant Lecturer (Women), Madras Educational Service	15	16
10. School Assistants (Women) Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	109	44
11. Supervisor, Madras Engineering Subordinate Service	300	309
12. Superintendent, Semi-dried Prawn Scheme, Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service	1	1
13. Assistant Superintendent, Cinchona Deptt., Madras General Subordinate Service	1	6
14. Sub-Assistant Surgeon (Women), Madras Medical Subordinate Service	14	6
15. Clerks in the Local Fund Audit Department, Madras Ministerial Service	61	10
16. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service	70	34

VII. ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO GOVERNMENT AND TO THE BURMA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(i) As desired by the Provincial Government, a Member of the Commiss served on the AD HOC Committee for the selection of Provincial Service Officers for the All India-Administrative Service.

(ii) At the request of the Burma Public Service Commission, the Commission, with the approval of the Government, interviewed candidates for appointment to the post of Director of Industries and to the posts of Accounting Officers and Deputy Accounting Officers in the Electric Supply Department, Burma and reported the results to that Commission.

IX. APPEALS; PROPOSALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION ETC.

The Commission advised on 19 appeals, 13 memorials or petitions, 15 proposals or disciplinary action, 6 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 17 references relating to the grant of pension as against 26 appeals, 10 memorials, 7 proposals for disciplinary action, 2 cases relating to the reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 13 references relating to the grant or pension in the previous year)

X. RECRUITMENT OF CANDIDATES WITH WAR SERVICE.

The recruitment of candidates with war service for the 'reserved' vacancies was continued during the year and with one or two exceptions has since been completed. As many as 5,393 candidates were summoned for interview for the last two batches of selections for the subordinate services done during the year, the number selected being 2,337.

As regards the Provincial Services the number of candidates summoned for interview was 2,223 and the number selected was 256.

XI. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMISSION.

In a disciplinary case relating to a clerk employed in the

Moplah Labour Force, Madras, the Officer-in-charge ordered, that the cost, viz. Rs.43-14-0 of certain articles of furniture which which were found missing should be recovered from him. The Govt. considered that the clerk and the Manager of the Office also should be held responsible for the loss and referred the matter to the Commissioner for advice. On merits, the Commission held that the loss could not be regarded as due to negligence or breach of orders on the part of either of those subordinates within the meaning of clause (v) of rule 8 of the Madras Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules as it had not been established that they acknolwedged the articles of furniture when they took charge. It advise that the loss be written off. The Government did not accept this advice.

(ii) A member of the Madras Secretariat Service had been granted leave on private grounds for a total period of one year and one month. He applied for a further extension of leave for one and half years, as for private reasons. The extension of leave was refused by the competent authority and he was directed to join duty. He did not join duty but asked for a reconsideration of the orders passed. He was informed that the extension of leave applied for had been refused and that he must join duty forthwith. Though he acknowledged the receipt of this communication, he neither joined duty nor offered any explanation for his failure to do so. Since his conduct amounted to wilful absence from duty and misbehaviour the case was handed over to the Special Officer for Departmental Enquiries. The Special Officer framed a charge of wilful absence from duty and required the delinquent to show cause why he should not be dismissed from service. The delinquent submitted his written statement of defence but did not avail himself of the opportunity given to him of making a personal representation. The Special Officer proceeded with the enquiry and recommended the removal of the delinquent from service. After complying with the prescribed procedure, the delinquent was removed from service by the competent authority

The delinquent submitted a memorial to His Excellency against the order removing him from service. The memorial was treated as an appeal and the competent appellate authority rejected it.

The delinquent thereafter submitted a memorial to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, which was referred to the Commission for advice., with the comment that the Government felt that the memorialist had suffered enough for his careless ness, and that he might be reinstated, The Commission found itself unable to agree with the Government. It stated that it could not be seriously contended that the memorialist was merely careless, that his action amounted to wilful absence from duty and misbehaviour and that the petitioner was rightly removed from service.

The Commission also stated that the memorialist had already exercised the statutory right of appeal permitted by the rules, that it was not clear under that rule a memorial to the Prime Minister could lie and that if the petition was treated as a memorial to the Government it was liable to summary rejection. The Commission, in these circumstances advised that the memorial be rejected. The Commission's advice was not accepted and the memorialist was ordered to be reinstated in service for the following reasons:-

(1) It could not be said that the memorialist was refused extension of leave on public grounds because it was possible to grant him the leave asked for without detriment to public service by continuing the office arrangements which they existed.

(2) The memorialist's work had been otherwise satisfactory.

(3) It was hard that after 14 years service he should be removed from service without any consideration.

This order was passed on 3rd May 1947 and the memorialist see to have been given time till 1st July 1947 to join duty. But once again he failed to join duty and the Government were obliged ultimatel to rescind the order directing his reinstatement in service.

(iii) At the instance of the Government, the Commission invited applica

in January 1947 for one appointment of Lecturer in Chemistry in the Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch) to be made by direct recruitment and selected a candidate. Subsequently, the Government directed to fill the vacancy in the post by recruitment by transfer from the Madras Educational Subordinate Service and to drop direct recruitment to the vacancy. The Commission had, therefore, to cancel the selection already made and to refund the application fee paid by her.

(iv) At the instance of the Government, the Commission invited applications in November 1946 for one appointment of Professor, Law College, Madras. There were three applicants who were PRIMA FACIE qualified and they were subjected by the Commission to the prescribed competitive examination. None of them was successful and the fact was reported to theGovernment. The Govt. inquired whether the Commission had any objection to considering the case of one of the candidates whose application had been rejected by the Commission for the reason that he had exceeded the prescribed age limit, on the understanding that the Government would be prepared to relax the age rule in his favour in the event of his selection. The Commission agreed to the proposals and subjected the candidate to the prescribed examination at which he was successful. He informed the Commission at the interview that he would accept the post if his starting pay was fixed at Rs.500/- in the scale of Rs.300-30/2-360-40/2-600, as such a pay would compensate him for the loss of practice at the bar. These facts were reported to the Government and they dropped the proposal to appoint the candidate on the higher starting pay asked for by him. The vacancy was subsequently readvertised.

(v) At the instance of the Government, the Commission invited applications for appointment to one temporary post of Special Officer for Construction of Ceramic Factory, Gudur, and received two applications. The Government subsequently dropped the proposal to directly recruit the post as the post was not likely to last after 31st December 1947 and it would not be worthwhile to select a candidate. The two applicants were therefore informed that the proposal for direct recruitment to the post had been dropped by the Government.

(vi) The Government forwarded to the Commission in August 1947 a proposal of the Board of Revenue to remove the name of one of the officers from the approved list for appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, prepared in consultation with the Commission and to add two fresh names to the approved list. The Officer whose name had been suggested for removal from the list had actually held the post of Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes for a short time. While the Commission was in agreement with the Board that the two officers now recommended for inclusion in the list were suitable for appointment as Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, it did not agree to the removal of the name of the officer whose name was already in the list and who had also served as Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes as the Board's proposal was not based on the officer's subsequent record. The Commission advised that the names of the two officers should, following a well-established practice, be placed on the approved list below the names of those already in it, i.e. below the name of the officer whose name the Board proposed for removal.

The Government did not accept the Commission's advice. They placed the names of the two new officers above the name of the officer already in the list.

(vii) In July 1946, The Government reported one vacancy in the post of Headmaster of a certified school in the Madras Jail Service as reserved for candidates with war service. The Commission invited application from candidates with war service. On the results of a competitive examination comprising an oral test in the shape of an interview the Commission selected one candidate and communicated his name to the Government. The Govt. subsequently informed the Commission that it had been decided to recruit a candidate for that vacancy an officer from the

C. Krishnaswamy Chetty,
Secretary, Madras Public Service
Commission.

ORDER -nNo.2210, Public (Services), dated 8th September 1948.

RECORDED.

(By Order of His Excellency the Governor)

K. Ramunni Menon,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission (with 16 copies)
To the Departments of the Secretariat including Governor's Secretariat,
but excelduing Legal Department.
To the Consul for the United States of America At Madras.
To the Principal, Information Officer, Bureau of Public Information
Government of India, "Cassim Terrace", No.7, Wood Road.
Mount Road, Madras.

/True Copy/

OFFICE ASSISTANT,
MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

RS/15/1/1954